WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5 1886.

BLOODSHED IN CHICAGO.

A TERRIBLE BATTLE BETWEEN POLICE AND RIOTERS.

The Streets Barricaded by the Strikers -Crazy Men Attack the Police with Bombs and Dynamite - Horrible Scenes in the Streets-Police and Strikers Killed.

CHICAGO, May 4 .- To-day has been one of terror and bloodshed, and the same acts which characterized the reign of the Paris commune have been repeated. Barricades were creeted in the streets, and the strikers. fired by the speeches of the socialists and the presence of the police, com-mitted acts of violence without num-

ber. The morning was quiet, and it was not until noon that the striking lumbermen began to appear in the lumber district where all the trouble has occurred. A committee waited on a special committee of lumber dealers and demanded eight hours' work and ten hours' pay. The dealers repided at length, advancing reasons for their finability to comply. They then invited the men to return on the old basis. The strikers left displeased at their reception, and one of them said that they would burn the yards. He was arrested.

This afternoon, in a rain storm, the southwestern section of the city was the scene of another riot. A crowd of anarchists and thieir firends assembled on the corner of Eighteenth and Morgan streets for the purpose of helding a meeting. It was also said that they intended to renew the stack on McCormick's reaper works. The police, who had been notified of the affair, kept a close watch upon the proceedings. Hossillites soon commenced. The crowd numbered nearly 1,000 Detective Mike Granger, of the central station, attempted to arrest one of the disorderly men, The detective washmediately set upon by the howling mob. Before he could escape he was struck in the forehead by a brick, knocked senseless, and very hadly injured. Then revolvers were drawn, and indiscriminate shouting began, during which Officer John Strong, of the Himman street station, was shot in the hand. A number of the riotous persons were also injured. The police charged the crowd, and made several arrests, capturing the man who threw the brick at Granger. The entire southwestern district of the city soon became wild with alarm.

Great were the expectations of the socialist leaders regarding the meeting called for to-night. The place chosen was the old hay market, on Randolph street, capable of holding from 15,000 to 20,000 men. A quiter gathering could barryly be imagined. Fasers by who inquired the occasion for the meeting would wait five or ten minutes, expecting the arrival of the leaders. August Spies arrived and made a speech.

disaperation products a telephone message from one of the hospitals says that au officer brought there has since died. Officer Joseph Degan died on his way to the sta-

one of the bospitals sets that an officer Joseph Degan died on his way to the station.

Later reports at the Desplaines street station indicate that even more than at first estimated were wounded among the socialists. The scenes at the station are heartreeding. In one large room were some fifteen wounded officers, and doctors are dressing their wounds. The wife of one of the men has just come in, and upon learning that her husband was among the wounded, fell down in a faint and had to be carried home.

11:30 r. M.—More firing has just been heard near the scene of the former trouble, and a large force of police has just left the station for the place. Some fifteen shots were heard. It is reported that August Spica is in a saloon on Lake atreet, and a detail of police has been sent to arrest bim. The relations of Officers Timothy Flavin, George Müller, and a feddin came to the station a short time ago, accompanied by a priest, and administered the last sacraments to the three men, who are in a dying condition. In the basement of the station there are some ten socialists who are having their wounds attended to.

12:16 a. M.—Inspector Bonfield has just been seen at the Desplaines street station, and says concerning to-night's trouble in the old haymarket: "After Parsons had concluded his speech, Sam Fielding, another notorious socialist, mounted the wagon and began to address the crowd. His address whe of the most inflammatory description. He called on the men to arm themselves and inserted to the place where the meeting was in progress. Honfield called upon the crowd to disperse, when anddenly from behind the wagon, which was only a block distant, and inspector Bonfield, at the heat of 125 men, marched to the place where the meeting was in progress. Honfield called upon the crowd to disperse, when anddenly from behind the wagon, which was only a block distant, and inspector Bonfield, at the heat of 125 men, marched to the place where the meeting was in progress. Honfield called upon the crowd to disperse, when and The officer once more called on them to disperse, when anddenly from behind the wagen, which was but litteen feet from the front rank of the police, hombs were thrown in between the second and third ranks of the men, with the effect and ready stated. The second firing, which was heard about an hour ago, proved to be nothing of consequence. No one was hurt. On a table in the station house where the wounded policemen are one poor fellow lies stretched on a table with terrible builet wounds in his breast. A few feet distant a man with tattered clothes and a mortal wound in his side is lying insensible on a cet. Around the chairs, with their legs handsged up and resting on supports of different kinds, are some lifteen or twenty of the officers who were wounded by the breats. Net a groan or complaint is heard from any of them.

The other officer, who was found lying in a doorway where he had been carried or where he had darged himself, has just been throught in, frightfully wounded. There are some twenty of the socialists in the calls in the basement. Nearly all of them are wounded, and one of them, a young fellow of about 20, is dead.

The latest reports state that three policemen have since died from their injuries, and probably a deaen of the mob. Patrol and ambulance wagons have been busy piciling up dying and wounded men and taking them to hospitals. At the present writing martial law prevails in the vicinity of the conflict, and it is worth a man's life to appear out of doors. Any one caught on the streets is commanded to throw up his hands, and an immediate search of his person is made to see if he has concealed about him any weapons.

The following-named socialists, all of whom are wounded, have been placed under street: Joo Kucher, Emil Lotze, John Uellund, Peter Law, John Frazor, August

laka, John Lachmann, Robert Schultz, Franz Wroch, B. Leplant, and Charles

Franz Wroch, B. Leplant, and Charles Schumacher.
When the news of the killing of six policemen had reached the 1st regiment armory, Anson Leboth, a member of company C, was diaguised and sent to the scene of the couliet to take observations. He was arrested, charged with being a socialist, and is still under arrest.
The following is a list of the killed and wounded among the police: Joseph Stanton, John A. Dyer, John McMahon, Miles Murpby, F. Steed, John Reed, Arthur Connelly, P. Sullivan, Charles Whitney, J. H. Wilson, Joseph Norman, H. Halverson, F. Haida, Ed. Barrett, John Honson, J. Mitchell, A. Flavin, Charles Fink, and N. J. Shannon.

A RIOT IN MILWAUKEE.

J. Shannon.

A RIOT IN MILWAUREE.

MILWAUREE, May 4.—A mob of 300
Polish laborers, armed with sticks, stones, and cluts, marched at an early hour this morning to the Art Glass Company's works.

"Eight hours" yelled the mob, and two dozon entered the building. In less than five minutes they returned with twenty captured workmen. The programme of the mob was learned to be an attack on the Allis Works, and force the men employed there to join the strike. The crowd, increasing in numbers, proceeded to Bay View. A halt was made in front of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company's Work. "Ten hours' pay for eight hours' work" was the only argument used by the mob with the company's officials. Socialists circulated among the crowd urging them to violence, and a break was about to be made for the linclosure of the mills, when three infantry companies appeared. This caused the mob to beit. The soldiers were booted and blessed. When the Kosuinsko Guards was passing into the mill inclosure the rioters hurled stones at them. The company fired a rolley over the heads of the crowd, which caused it to scatter.

Orders were immediately issued to the ten companies of the lat regiment and one company of the 2d to report here at the earliest moment. Everal came by special and others by regular trains, and to-night over 1,000 armed men of the state militia are on duty here. Two companies are stationed at the Milwaukee and St. Paul, West Milwaukee, shops, three at E. P. Allis & Co.'s Works, and the remainder, aside from those in Bay View, are held in reserve at the armory.

The rioters have avowed vengeauce upon the Koseiuko Guards avowed vengeauce upon the Koseiuko Guards which is composed.

in Bay View, are held in reserve at the armory.

The rioters have avowed vengeaues upon the Kosciusko Guards, which is composed of men of their own nationality, for irring upon them at Bay View to-day. This evening they held a meeting, and it was rumored that they had organized to raid the militia men at the rolling milis, but later reports from there refer to no movements such as that rumored. In this city quiet is being restored, and should to-morrow pass without a fresh onthreak, it is believed that all disturbance will have passed.

Queen Victoria Opens the Great British Show-Smoothing the Way for Greece. LONDON, May 4.—The queen's appearance to-day, when she went in state from Buckinham Palace to the colonial exhibition, for the purpose of formally opening that marvelous abow, drow together an assemblage more notable for size and quality than any that has been gathered in London since the memorable throng which was col-lected by the ceremonies attending the

lected by the ceremonies attending the opening of the exhibition of 1851.

The opening ceremonies were conducted in the Albert Hall. When the queen appeared in her place in the hall she was greeted with a cheer which was intensely enthusiastic; and which lasted several seconds. The scene at this time was one of extraordinary impressiveness. The vast interior was packed with an assemblage numbering thousands, and composed of the very elite of London.

The queen attracted much attention by her toilet, which contained a conspicuous departure from the somber black in which the public has been so long accustomed to see her. She wore a black silk dress, trimmed with beads and lace, and a black bonnet relieved by a fine large white ostrich feather.

feather.

The ceremonics were simple, but grandly impressive. They consisted of a carefully-prepared programme of music, the presentation of addresses to the queen by the colonies participating in the exhibition, and a formal declaration by her majesty that the above was compared.

show was open.

The music was grand above the power of description. Among the numbers was "Home, Sweet Home." This was sung by Albeni, and thrilled the vast concourse beyond expression. The chief feature of the

yond expression. The chief feature of the opening caremonics, however, was the singing of the new British ode composed by Tennyson for the occasion.

At the conclusion of the ode, the queen pronounced the exhibition opened and passed out, the choir signing "Rule Britanbia." Her mejesty received another ovation during her departure, and plainly indicated how greatly pleased she was with the enthusiasm which her presence evoked everywhere.

the enthusiasing which the cyclic overywhere.

The queen's declaration that the exhibition was opened was signaled to the public by a great flourish of trumpets in Hyde Fark, followed by the siring of a royal

Mr. Gladstone was not present at the opening of the exhibition.

SMOOTHING THE WAT FOR GREECE.

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LONDON, May 4.—Earl Rosebery held a protracted conference with the Greek, Italian, German, Russian, Austrian, and Turkish ministers to-day. These representatives, authorized to act in the interest of a settlement of the Greek question for their respective governments, agreed that the powers were willing to take into consideration the susceptibilities of Greece and the difficulties under which the Greek government belored, but maintained that no arrangement was possible unless Greece furnished sufficient guaranters that she would disarm as speedily as possible. A resolution as speedily as possible. A resolution smoothing the way to overtures on the part of Greece was handed to the Greek minis-

Meeting Supreme Lodge, I.O. M. The Supreme Lodge, Independent Order Mechanics, will meet in annual session in Mechanics, will meet in annual session in Alexandria, Va., at 50 clook this evening. This is a benevolent order, and not connected in any manner with labor organizations, as would seem to be the case from its name. There are grand lodges in several states and this District, and ladges under the jurisdiction of the supreme lodge in other states where no grand lodge has been formed. The supreme lodge officers and representatives will meet Supreme luter Hanson E. Weaver, of this city, this afternoon and set as his escort to Alexandria, Va. The next place of meeting of the supreme lodge will me doubt be Portsmouth or Chillicothe, Ohlo.

The Jockey Club Meeting.

The spring meeting of the National Jockey Club will begin to-morrow at Ivy City, and there is every indication of it being a most brilliant season. There will be six days of racing, the naesting extending until Friday of next week. All the crack horses of the country with big records are here, and some promising 2 year-olds will make their debut. There will be five races such day. On Thursday the around the country with the crack week and the programme includes two purse races, the National Heat handicap, as weepstake race of one and one-cipith niles, and a free handleap steepic-base. The big racing men of the country are already arriving, and people who want to make money are figuring on probable witners.

Prof. Sheldon's thirty-ninth annual May ball will take place at Masonic Temple on Wednes-day evening next, and if former reputation and present preparation count for anything and present preparation count for anything the ball will be a grand event. The beautiful queens, with their numerous attendants, all eigently attried in dresses of the most costly material, the elaborate decoration of the throne, the artistic rendering of the dances of the different nationalities, the "queen set" La Minuet de la Cour, the ceremony of the crowning of the queen, the grand marches, and foral display will make a tout cusemble well worth witnessing.

The Rawlins Statue Bill Passed, At last night's session of the House the bill uthorizing the removal of the statue of Maj-ien, John A. Rawlins from its present location

ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC.

THE "LOCKED OUT" MEN CAUSE NO

Feeling of Confidence at the Prospect of an Early Settlement-More Men Return to Work-Some "Bosses" 5till Firm-Scenes of the Day.

The eight hour movement in this city was characterized yesterday by the same quietness which prevalled on Monday. There was no trouble of any kind. The "locked out" men assembled at headquar-ters and discussed the situation, expressing confidence of eventual success. 'bosses' remained passive, and announced their intention of holding out. Some of them were reported as having given in, and between 50 and 100 men returned to work. There are now about 560 men still out.

them were reported as having given in, and between 50 and 100 men returned to work. There are now about 500 men still out.

AT HHADQUARTHES.

Messrs. Plass, Denham, and Hobbs wers present at the hall. The first two were on hand nearly the whole day. The workingmen spoke in confident and hopeful tones of the situation and were satisfied that the "lockout" would be over by Saturday night. The officers of the Knights of Labor estimated that the number of men out of employment yesterday was between 500 and 600. The "lockouts" claim they have wen two-thirds of the fight, and the idea of a compromise is not thought of. There was considerable fun made yesterday over a number of master builders who for a "binff" stood at the window of the ticket-office at the Baltimore and Potomac dapot. They then passed to the platform of the Walther, may queen; Miss Fannie Sincell, station, and presended that they were to take the train then about to leave the depot. The "lockouts" observation committee narrowing watched their movements. After the train left the bosses walked out the lower end of the depot to Sixth street, where they were met by a number of workingmen, who greeted them with a hearty length at this ruse. Headquarters reported that thirty-eight men had gone to work during the day. Two or three cases were reported where workmen quilt on account of scabs. The matter will be settled to-day by the Carpenters' Union. There were only three men registering vesterday as being out of employment. Wm. Ward's boys reported that he would not give them eight hours. Later he told the boys to hang around and that he would pay them for the time that they lost. Among the bosses who began work yesterday under the eight-hour system were A. H. Norton, bricklayer; George Miller, Janus Jones, Brown & McComilek, Messrs. Hephold, Latham & Steinberg, Koons & Co., Lrown & Co.—all paluters mentoned during the first the trans the mentoned as the mentoned of carpenters on his mill sod houses. The carpenters employed by the Washington and Georgetown

be mentioned Austin Herr, the miller, who is employing a number of carpenters on his mill snd bouses. The carpenters employed by the Washington and Georgetown Rail road Company on their stables are working eight hours. Stevens & Lawrence, J. Williamson, John Beybur, and Wm. Byrnhelmer have also come to the front.

The headquarters of the Carpenters' Union, corner of Seventh and L. Streets, was again open all day. Initiations of members occurred there at 11 o'clock a. m. and Brm in their purposes, and say that they are confident of success. The carpenters claim that it is an impossibility for the bosses to hold out against them. The union of the building trades is too solidly united to be broken, and the bosses realize that a conhold out against them. The union of the building trades is too solidly united to be broken, and the bosses realize that a concession to one trade is of no avail unless it be made to all. The carpenters know that the master builders are uneasy over several young men who are coming to the front and absorbing a large amount of their trade. John Sherman & Co. toid a committee of carpenters yesterday that they would support the eight-hour movement. The apprentice boys of the master builders have been showed to remain with their masters. Several "seab" carpenters were induced to quit work yesterday and join the union. Mr. Degges, tof the Carpenters' Assembly, reported that Parson & Walker's men, to whom eight hours had been grauted, quit work yesterday on account of "seab" tinvers being at work with them. Other men of this firm were also out, because the galvanized fron men were "locked out." Mr. Degges thought one third of the carpenters were "locked out." This estimate would smount to about 400 men. The plumbers deny the statements that they had taught the boys in the school of apprentices to join the eight-hour movement. "Thoboys came and joined us voluntarily," said a plumber yesterday, "At their meeting Saturday night they agreed to come out with us, and without any suggestion from us." The statements were substantiated by sev-

us, and without any suggestion from us."
The statements were substantiated by sev-cral plumbers standing around.
The stonecutters reported yesterday that only twenty-two men were out. W. O. Berry, plumber, Ninth street, yesterday ordered his men to work eight hours a day

erdered his men to work eight hours a day. Two plasterers' shops were closed yesterless on account of the employment of scales in other trades.

The situation among the bricklayers remains unchanged. There are but very few out of work, and this is due in a great measure to the scarcity of brick. The tinners and roofers are working all right.

The statement that the brickmakers will strike for eight hours, which was published

strike for eight hours, which was publishe in an afternoon paper, is authoritatively

THE SITUATION AT NIGHT. Mr. Thomas S. Denham, chairman of the executive committee, in a talk with a reporter for the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN last night, stated that Mr. Robert Fleming had made a mistake in stating that 7,000 and 8,000 men were locked out. "I find on making a careful examination of affairs," said Mr. Denham, "that there were 1,275 men locked out. Mr. Fleming claimed that there were 600 stonecutiers out. making a careful examination of affairs," said Mr. Denham, "that there were 1,275 men locked out. Mr. Fleming claimed that there were 600 stonecutters out, where there were only 165, which includes the stone and granite cutters. He claimed that 100 galvanized from men were out, but on investigation I find that there are only 30 of them in the city. To-day the 'locked out' men number 1,025, They are classified as follows: Painters, 100; plasterers, 15; bricklayers, 75; plumbers, 40; tinners, 50; carpenters, 500 (instead of the 1,500 as claimed by Mr. Fleming); laborers on foundations and buildings, 150; marble cutters, 20; granite cutters, 25; cornice makers, 20, and atone rubbers, 30."

"What is the outlook?"

"Very favorable. To-morrow between 80 and 120 men of different trades will go to work. I believe that by Saturday night over half of the men will be at work. He believed that by Monday all the men would be back again. He did not think that the number of men idle would reach twenty-five."

The observation committees were on the alert, and every movement against their interests was carefully watched. There was a good deal of chuckling last night over the successful capture of twenty-five men who were about to board the train for New York at the Baltimore and Potomac depot. The men had answered an advertisement calling for car-drivers to go to New York and take the places of the Third avenue strikers. The committee men had little trouble in talking the men out of the lice of leaving the city.

little trouble in talking the men out of the idea of leaving the city.

Rumors were rife upon the street last night that a number of the master builders intended to break loose from the association. It was authoritatively announced that Mr. Martin, the builder, on Ohio avenue, had given in and that his man would go to work to-day under the eight hour rule. Mr. Jones, builder, consented to put his men at work to-day under the new system. Among the things creditably to put his men at work to-day under the new system. Among the things creditably mentioned was that several owners of buildings now in course of exection had told their builders that the buildings must be rushed forward or suits for damages would be rittered in the courts. One lady for whom a builder is creeting a costly residence asked him yesterday what the difference in cost would be between the eight hour and ten hour systems. He figured the amount out at \$1,000. The lady thereupon wrote out the cheek, and on handing it to him told him be must push the work.

Mr. Charles Denham, carpenter, who, Mr. Charles Denham, carpenter, who, with Mr. David Cissell, has the contract for the erection of the large Safe and Trust

EOSTON'S FIRST VICTORY.

Company building on Louisians avenue, opposite police beadquarters, had had considerable trouble over the "lockout." Mr. Denham gave his men the eight-hour rule, and Mr. Cissell, who is a boss bricklayer, objected to it. The result was that all the workmen left the building. Mr. Denham tried to persuade Mr. Cissell to consent to the demand for eight hours. Both men are under heavy bonds for the completion of the work, and Mr. Denham intends to place eight-hour men at work on the building should Mr. Cissell still persist in opposing the new rule. The names of seven boss painters and five boas tinners were given into headquarters last evening. The names were requested to be kept secret until the men were put at work. So far only two "scab" plasterers have put in their appearance in the city. When captured they were found to be the two men driven out of Baltimore, where they were found to be worthless. An official stated last night that many of the boss painters would come instantly into the ranks, but they were held back by fear that the master builders would not let them bid on any work unless they fight against the eighthour system. The painters say that the present is the dull season with them. Monday morning, they claim, will find hardly twenty of them idle. During last night the halls of many of the organizations were closed. But few workingmen were seen gathered upon the sidewalks fronting their halls.

THE MEETINGS OF THE BOSSES.

The Meetings of the bosses were seen last night and announced that their position was unchanged. They had no idea of yielding, and were satisfied with the condition of affairs.

A number of meetings were held, but all with closed doors, consequently little or nothing could be learned from them.

The boss paluters held a meeting at their rooms in the Corcoran building and unanimously resolved to resist the demands. Mr. G. W. Bonnell, secretary of the Painters' Association, was seen by a reporter and said that the painters complained that the boys employed by them had been called out by the Kuights of Labor. This he did not consider exactly fair or just to the painters.

The meater bricklayers held a meeting at

out by the Knights of Labor. This he did not consider exactly fair or just to the painters.

The master bricklayers held a meeting at 1837 E street, which insted several hours, at which the situation was discussed, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the journeymen bricklayers, represented by delegates chosen by themselves that journeymen), assembled in convention at St. Louis, Mo., in January, 1896, and adopted by a large majority the resolution that on and after May 3, 1886, since hours would consistute a day's work and whereas reports are current upon the streets of this city and elsewhere that the master bricklayers decline to make estimates upon or contract for brick work in this city and District therefore, better the shower resolution of the journeymen in convention assembled, that we, the master bricklayers of the city of Washington-D. C., did and do necept in good faith the foregoing resolution, and that, on and after May 3, 1886, nine hours will constitute a day's work, except Snturday, when eight hours will constitute a fail day's work for a full day's pay.

Jeolyad, That we have and do not propose to decline to make estimates of or contracts for brickwork when the parties offering are reliable and responsible.

Jewind. That we have and do not propose to decline to make estimates of or contracts for brickwork when the parties offering are reliable and responsible.

The master plumbers, at their meeting in the Corcoran building, decided to stilk to their position. One of them told a reporter that men could be secured if desired, but they were not needed. Some of the plumbers had men at work.

they were not needed. Some of the plumbers had men at work.

The earpenters heard reports last night frem their men out on observations. The National Federation of Labor Unions met at their hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Tenth street. The members listened to reports from various unions on the lockout. The brickmakers met at Odean Hall, but only routine business was transacted.

The boes thamiths and stove dealers met at 510 Eleventh street and discussed the situation. They reading their decision to hold out. During the session much commotion was occasioned by five prominent boes themiths tendering their resignation as members of the association.

CINCINNATI. Ohlo, May 4.—The yards of the West End railroads were deserted, and the freight depots closed to-day on account of the freight handlers' strike. None of the roads save the Ohlo and Mississippi and the East End road, are receiving frieght. At the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Davion the running of freight trains has stopped. The officinia of the various roads affected by the strike held another menting this afternoon for the purpose of discussing the situation. It developed that many of the old employes were willing to return to work if they were given protection. The officials decided that the proposition made by them yesterday to the mon was the made by them yesterday to the men was the best terms they could offer. President Ingalls, of the "Big Four." said: "I told Ingalls, of the "Big Four," said: "I told the men this morning that I would be will-ing to submit the question of pay to an arbitration, and they could select any repu-table business man to whom they could make a statement of the case and I would do likewise for the C., I., St. L. & C. Com-pany, and we would be willing to pay what ever wages the arbitrators decided would be coultable and just."

be equitable and just,"
The contractors engaged in laying granite blocks about the city held a meeting this morning and drew up a formal appeal for protection from the strikers as opposed to their men. Nearly all the furniture and carriage factories in the city are closed.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS SHUT DOWN. BALTIMORE, MANUFACTURERS SHUT DOWN.
BALTIMORE, May 4.—All the furniture manufacturing houses in this city, with one exception, shut down to-day. The men demand eight hours, and the manufacturers refuse to comply with their request, claiming that they cannot supply their trade with reduced working hours. They are, however, willing to pay for ten hours work even at a slight increase of wages. Five or six hundred hands are affected by the strike.

Lewis Fitzgerald Tasistro, who for many years was connected with the State Department as a translator, died at 9 a. m. yesterday at his as a translator, died at 9 a. m. yesterday at his residence, 712 G street southeast, aged 82 years. Mr. Tasistro was an accomplished linguist and scholar. He became blind a few years ago, and his health gradually gave way. His reduced circumstances preyed much upon his mind, which impelled his friends and admires to lend a kindly hand, and since then he has been aided by them. Mr. Tasistro was a remarkable man in many respects. He spoke with fluency French, Spanish, Italian, German, Swedish, Fortuguese, and Russian. He was a clever writer, and furnished many entertaining works to the public. At the State Department he was universally popular, and was regarded as the best linguist in the country. His funeral occurs this afternoon.

Gen. Paul Dying.

Brig. Gen. Gabriel R. Paul (ceitred) was stricken with paralysis yesterday, and is now in a dying condition at his residence, 601 Eighteenth street northwest. Gen. Paul entered the military academy in 1819, and has an excellent record in the army. He was twice breveted major for gallant and meritorious conduct, once in the battle of Chapultepec and in the battle of Gettysburg. For loss of sight from a wound received in line of duty Geu. Paul was relired by act of Congress with full pay and allowances as a brigadier general.

The Arrears of Pension Bill. The House committee on invalid pensions yesterday instructed Representative Matson to call up the arrears of pension bull in the House as room as the committee is called by the speaker. It is expected that this will be the latter part of this week or the early part of next week.

The House committee on postolines and post-roads instructed Representative Dockery to

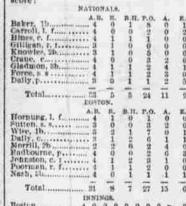
report favorably a bill to extend the free de-livery system to all towns containing 19,000 inhabitatis, whose gross postal towarders for the preceding year were \$10,000 or more. Dr. Newman's Lecture. Dr. J. P. Newman will deliver his lecture, "The Buried Cities of the East," at Wang's Chapel, corner Third and A streets northeast

The Weather. For Washington and vicinity—Fair weather in the morning, followed during the afternoon or evening by light thunder storm; no decided

They Defeat the Nationals and Thereby Gain Their First Championship Game The Bostons won their first championship game yesterday by defeating the Nationals quickly-played contest that was wit nessed with much interest by some 3,500 spectators. Daily and Crane made their first appearance as a battery for the local club, and they impressed the audience very favorably as to their ability to do good work. favorably as to their ability to do good work. Daily was rather wild in his delivery, sending his men to bases on balls, but notwithstanding that fact he gave promise of atilities and the fact he gave promise of atilities and the fact he gave that make him such a famous pitcher in 1983, while on the Cleveland Club. Crane handled Daily in a promising manner, but to the first part of the game his throwing was not up to the murk. As the latter indigs were being played he improved, and three Johnson and Wise out at second and third in great style. With proper coaching and princises Crane will become a good catcher, but he has much to learn yet.

The Bostons played a moderately strong game, but had all they could attend to in order to come out victorious, and had not Carroll and Baker made disastrous errors the score would have been much closer. The boys from the Hub fielded in commendable style, and Johnston and Radbourne were liberally applauded for making brilliant eatches of difficult fly balls. Force carried off the anones for the Nationals by his fine playing at short stop, and Gladmon and Knowles attended to the chances offered them. Following is the score:

NATIONALS. ly was rather wild in his delivery, send



Roston 4 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 x—8 8 National 0 4 1 0 6 0 0 0 0 5 0 5 8 Races stolec—Hornung, 2; Wise, 2; Daily, 2, and Poorman, 1. Earned sume—Boston, 2; Nationel, 2; Three base hit—Nash, Two-base hit—Johnaton and Hines. First base on record—National, 3; Roston, 4. First base on balla—Hy Daily, 5; by Radbourne, 2; Left on bases—National, 3; Roston, 4. Struck cut—Hy Daily, 2; Passed balle—Crane, 3; Daily, 1. Time of game—1 bour and 40 minutes. Campler, Councily, Today the Nationals and Bostona will play their last game of the present series, which will also be the last game on the home ground until May 27. Buffinton will pitch for Boston, and either Shaw or Barr for the Nationals.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

At St. Louis... 2 0 2 9 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 - 0 Chicago.... 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 - 5

Report Upon the Payne Investigation. When it became known about the capitol resterday that a surreptitious interpolation resteriary that a surreptitions interpolation had been made in the report of the select committee of the Ohio legislature, which recently investigated the charges in connection with the election of Senator Payne, a rush was made for the document rooms to ascertain the nature of the spurious paragraph. The document having been promptly suppressed on the Senate side, every one desiring a copy made a break for the House document room. There the supply of the documents was small, and soon became exhausted. Pages from senators and members of the third house were all anxious to obtain copies before the order to suppress the report, as erroneously printed, renched the House side of the capitol. The following is the text of the objectionable paragraphy, which in the printed copy, appears as the concluding paragraphy of the report. printed copy, appears as the concluding pa

printed copy, appears as the concluding paragraph of the report.

The majority have all slong conceded this investigation as though they felt it incumbent upon them to find samebody guilty—as though an errest party interests would be leopardized unless they recorted that somebody was guilty of something. We have helped them to draw the dragnet in every mindy pool, anywhere and everywhere they were pleased to designate, and everywhere they were pleased to have interest they thought they they they then the tit was only a small sucker, which they took between their diagers and here whose into I snative element. The majority report should read that although they cidul's find any one quility of corrupt practices, they finds it a burning shame that somebody wasn't mility of brithery, so that they night report his capture by this committee.

Upon examination of the manuscript it was found that the interpolation was written. There are many theories as to how the matter came to be attached to the report, but no direct clew has been ascertained. An investigation will be made, and if the goldity person shall be discovered, it is

port, but no direct clew has been ascertain-ed. An investigation will be made, and if the guilty person shall be discovered, it is understood that an attempt will be made to punish the offender under the laws sgainst the falsification of records.

The Church Choral Union The third annual concert of the Churchoral Union was given last evening at Co The third annual concert of the Church Choral Union was given last evening at Congregational Church, under the direction of Mr. John W. Robinson. The solots's wore Misses Sottle and Lottle Smith, of New York, and Mr. Jarvis Butler, organist, of Washington. The sudience was large and appreciative, and the programme one of considerable merit, including the Bridal Chorus, from "Lohengrin," Blahmy's well-known and popular "Now Tramp Oer Moss and Fell, the Gloris, from Farmer's Mass in B flet, and a number of glees and part songs. The feature of the evening, however, was the sloging of the Misses Smith, theirphieta, "Spanish seronace," by Dulchen, and "The Angel." by Rubinstein, being expecially well sang, and the audience were so well pleased as to recall the young ladies neveral times. Miss Notice Smith, who has a sweet and pure soprano voice, sung "I saw Thee Weep," by Ritzel, and was well received. Miss Lottle Smith won the song with excellent taste and expression. The young laties may feel complimented with their reception last night, which was condial and hearty. The charms work was really meritorious all the numbers being sangers, and the conductor, Mr. Robinson, who is do be commended for his ediers in behalf of the saciety, and contrained a large chare to the success of the concert.

The Queen of May.

There was a brillian and attractive scene at Prof. F. M. Proctor's dancing academy, corner sevents and L. street, last night, upon which over 200 people gazed with interest. It was the autuml "May ball" of the scholars, and unming athwart of the room were garlands of gerity flawers, and mutile the states, and unming athwart of the room were garlands of gerity flawers, and dentities them in a graceful folds from chandeller to wall. All the little misses and master who fook part were hard-somely attired, and the various dances were executed with the grace and dances were executed with the grace and the Marian Prodor was the exceletor. Miss Marian Prodor was the exceletor. Miss Marian Prodor was the exceletor. Miss Marian excellent may overen. Miss Fannie Singell, queen of flowers, Miss Carrie Miller, queen of dancing. The mids of honor were Misses Jet nie Gallagher, alta McCornick, Frances Switther, Luliu Birms, Berha Burns, Jound Thenix, Julia Hall, Mattie Miller, and Jesse Walther, while N. is. Parks, G. C. Markwood, M. E. Towers, and W. C. Babcock acted as knights of honor. The programme consisted of fifteen fancy dances, executed by the scholars. The whole entertainment was a most pleasing one, and was enjoyed by all those present. The grand ontree of the queen of May attended by her maids of honor, was a beautiful feature of the evening. The Queen of May.

EDITOR DANA AS A WITNESS

FREE OPINIONS ABOUT CLEVELAND AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.

The Democratic Party Would Have Been Better Off if Cleveland Had Been Defeated - A Tight Squeeze -Burehard Did It.

Mr. Charles A. Dana sat patiently awaiting the pleasure of the telephonic investiga-tion committee nearly half an hour before the proceedings were opened yesterday. Representative Louis Beach was recalled

o the stand and read Dr. Rogers's letter centaining the certificate of Postal Telegraph stock and his reply declining to accept stock in a corporation that was sesking legislation, or for which he had not paid. He said that he looked upon the letter as part of an attempt to corrupt him. Assistant Secretary Muldrow, of the In-

erfor Department, produced the letter of the Attorney General, accompanying Van Benthuysen's original application to the Benthuysen's original application to the Department of Justice to have suit brought against the Bell Company, and read the incorrements showing the reasons assigned by Van Benthuysen for its withdrawal.

Of the Attorney General's letter witness said that he had no recollection at this time. He believed it was not the practice to restore an application to the party making it.

to restore an application to the party making it.

Commissioner of Patents Montgomery is tifled as to the withdrawal of Van Benthuysen's application. Van Brierson had called upon him saying that he had decided that there was no necessity for the proceeding, and assured him the wilddrawal was in accordance with the Attorney General's wishes on his permission, so the witness allowed him to withdraw the paper. Witness admitted that he had been a little careless, and would not do such a thing now. Six or seven weeks after he had done this stupid thing some one had applied for a copy of the application, and witness had demanded the return of the application from Ven Erlerson, and it had been restored to the files.

from Van Brierson, and it had been restored to the files.

Representative Lefevre testified that he had returned Postal Telegraph stock sent by Dr. Rogers, and had ignored his invitations to attend meetings at his house.

Mr. Charles A. Dans was then called. He read the following letter from E. N. Hill, dated Washington. Nov. 9:

Inclosed I send you a full history of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company, which I wrote some time ago; not with a view to mubication at the time. I furnished the Trib n. correspondent with the original information upon which it acted.

Every allegation in this article, except the one that Mr. Gariand attended the meeting at 12T 6 street, is upon my own knowledgy, and not bearsy. If you think it is news and worthy of publication send me a check for what it is worth; if not you can give it to the office cat.

P. S.—I shall not offer it to any other paper.

To this letter Mr. Dana said he directed a

effice cat.

P. 8.—I shall not offer it to any other paper.

To this letter Mr. Dana said he directed a reply to be made to the effect that he had concluded not to publish it.

In answer to Chairman Boyle's question, the witness said he had commended on the Pan-Electric matter, but in a very mild and gentle manner. "The reason why I declined to publish Hill's communication," he said, "was not that it did not seem to be news. It was quite interesting; a good deal in it was fresh, although a good deal may have required confirmation. Possibly that might have been had upon investigation. It was not willing to take any part in attacking the administration or any member of it, and that was the reason why Hill's communication was not used." The San, he said, had published no original news on the subject. The Chairman. Did you regard Hill's letter as an attack upon the administration. Witness. Most decidedly. I regarded it as a scandal, most lejurious, if true, to the administration.

The Chairman. Has the San since then taken part in the discussion of the matter from that standpoint?

Witness. Always; and I have endeavored to infinence public opiniou and to influence the administration signist any prosecution of the original Pan-Electric scheme of making the United States Executive a party to patrus suits.

The Chairman. Did you change your

ng upon facts which are notorious and un-The Chairman. You say that you have

endeavored to folluence the administration against the prosecution of a government Witness, Not particularly in the prose-

Witness. Not particularly in the prose-cution of a patent suit. It seems to be fetal blindness and inexpressible folly for the President to engage the United States in a private controversy.

The Chabman. Then your view has been, I presume, that it is improper to use the name of the government, or for the gov-enment, to become a party to the revoca-tion of a natent alleged to have been obion of a patent alleged to have been ob teined by fraud?

Witness. The question is one that is sure to be decided in the ordinary action of the

to be decided in the ordinary action of the courts without the government being a party. I see no reason for the President being involved in it, and still less when the proceeding originated with a lot of dead-heats who should not be tolerated dead-heats who should not be tolerated in any respectable party.

The chairman inquired if he meant the Attorney General, to which the witness responded in the negative.

The Chair. Do you refer to Senator Harris? Witness. No, sir.

The Chairman. To the Rogerses? Witness (dyxly). They are posts.

Witness (dryly). They are poets.
The Chairman. I understand you to say
that the use of the government's name is
not necessary; that the same results can be
obtained in a suit between parties.
Witness. It is sure to be obtained.
The Chairman. Do you know of any such
auit?

Witness. I do not. I can see no difference Witness, I do not. I can see no difference between the revocation of Bell's patent on the ground that he obtained it by fraud and a secision of the Supreme Court to the effect that the patent belongs to Drawbaugh. Witness having alluded to the Pan-Electroganizers as speculators, Mr. Boyle wished to know why he distinguished in that way between the Pan-Electric and Bell propile.

tiell people.
Witness replied that the Bell Company was a regularly organized company having rights that had been recognized by the courts, while the Pan-Electric people were attempting to get recognition—selling stock that purpose.

The Chairman. Have you any knowledge

The Chairman. Have you any knowledge that the Bell Company was once in that condition?

Witness. I dou't know anything of the Bell Company.

Mr. Mulard (to the chairman.) You icn't mean a similar condition? The Chairman (positively.) Very much dike. It appears in that evidence before (To the witness.) Your view has been

cutrolled then by the legal question? "And the political question," added the

The Chairman, Law and politics, then, have centrolled the Son in the discussion of the Pan-Electric enterprise?

Witness, That is a general statement.
Continuing, witness said that he had rejectedly expressed the opinion that the freshent could not bring a patent sait without a special statute. No articles had been published in the Son at the Instance of the efficers or Individuals of the Bell Company, they had been published without solicitation or suggestion from any quarter. The Chairman (with some heatistion.) It is hardly necessary to ask whether anything

is hardly necessary to ask whether anything has been paid? The witness smiled and replied that noth-ing had been paid. is hardly necessary to ask whether anything has been paid?

The witness smiled and replied that nothing had been paid.

Then Mr. Boyle asked if anything had "tuget Sound."

Then Mr. Boyle asked if anything had "tuget Sound."

been paid to secure the republication of the

been paid to secure the republication of the Sur articles in other paners.
"No, sir," responded the witness; "we don't need to, because our articles are copied a good deal."

Mr. Boyle asked if the witness had con-ferred with the Bell attorney on the subject. He replied that he had conferred with Mr. Dickerson, an old friend, on the scien-tific oversion.

ferred with the Bell attorney on the subject. He repiled that he had conferred with Mr. Dickerson, an old friend, on the scientific question.

"I have had quite a dispute with him on the subject," Mr. Dana added.

"And yet your views seem to have been alike," remarked the chairman.

"They are more alike how than they were at that time," repiled the witness.

"Mr. Dickerson from the first, when the interior Department proceedings were pending, held that a government suit would be brought, while I denied it, saying that no President endowed with good sense and a consciousness of uprightness would allow such a suit to be brought."

The chairman then turned to some of the Sun publications, and referred particularly to an article entitled "A New Cabinet Officer," and remarked that in neither of the articles was the legal aspect discussed.

The witness repiled: "They are views of a political and moral nature; they were not written by me; I wish they were; I wish I had the faculty to write such things." He admitted that he regarded the articles as quite severe attacks upon the parties referred to, but thought them quite justifiable. "I think it is generally a kind of scandai," he said that he had not attacked the whole administration, but evertain members of it. He should support a Democratic President a good deal more earnestly than a Republican President if he thought the President was right.

The Chairman. Did you not have some reason to disapprove of the course of the admirestration before the discussion of the Pan-Electric matters in the Sun?

Witness. I had never fully approved of Cleveland's civil service principles, but there was nothing about that of a scandai-ous nature. It was bad politics and bad particutism. But the Pan-Electric was of a different nature.

The chairman inquired if the whole course of the Sun had not been indicenced by other causes of disastifaction.

Witness. I should think not; no man can answer that he is entirely free from influence of so.e can.

witness, 1stouid think not; no man can abswer that he is entirely free from influence of 80.4 e sort.

Mr. Oates inquired the witness's reason for regarding the Pan-Electric as a scandalous concern. He repiled; "I have never been able to imibite much respect for the poets who originated it. The scandal consists in using the Attorney General, making him a stockholder, and then using the Department of Justice to promote purposes of private speculation. That, I think, is a scandal."

Mr. Oates. Are you aware that he became a member of the association long before he was appointed Attorney General?

Witness. He was a member, as I understand it, while a United States senator, sud, itstead of imitating the example of Gen. Lefevre or Mr. Beach, who sont back this gratuity, he kept it, and that, I think, is not a proper proceeding.

Mr. Oates inquired if the witness did not know that the Attorney General had been atsent when the application for the Memphis suft had been made.

The witness replied that he did; but no

phis suit had been made.

The witness replied that he did; but no scrupulous Attorney General would have been away and allowed such a thing to be done. done,
"Suppose he did not know that the ap-plication was to be made?" suggested Mr.

Oates.
"He ought to have known that there was

Ostes.

"He ought to have known that there was a mighty sharp set of fellows around," responded the witness. "The Attorney General should not have allowed it; he should have resigned rather than had anything to do with it."

"That is a pretty high standard," remarked Mr. Oates.

"Not too high for an officer of the American government," rejoined the witness. "The case seems to be entirely similar to the old Credit Mobilier, where members of Congress took stock in an establishment on which they were going to vote, and whose interests they were going to promote."

Mr. Oates challenged the witness to instance a single case where the gentlemen had promoted legislation in the interest of the Pan-Electric, and then asked if they had promoted no legislation and had perpetuated no well-known fraud on the government, how would it be immoral for them to engage in the development of an invention or an enterprise, with a view to making them useful to the public and remunerative to themselves?

The witness again replied that he saw no

tive to themselves?

The witness again replied that he saw no parallel in the cases.

Mr. Ostes. You said that the President should have had more sense than to permit should have he brought. Your belief, I think, uit to be brought. Your belief, I think, ras very high in the gentleman's (the 'resident's) abilities before the election. Witness, I thought very highly of his billities in some respects. I think he was ballities in some respects. sbilitles in some respects. I think he was a very bad Democrat, and I tried very hard to heat bim, at came and then very hard to beat bim, at came inglity near doing it, too. He had a tight squeeze—a plurality of only a thousand votes in New York—and Bur-chord did that. [Laughter.] The Demo-eratic party would be a great deal better off to-day, in my judgment, if he had been defeated.

The chairman asked if it was his view that the Attorney General should resign when such a suft was ordered, although he had taken no part in the order? The witness replied: "If it was impossible

The witness replied: "If it was impossible for him to prevent the bringing of such a suit in the name of the department of which he was the head, he should have done what any Cabinet minister should do whenever anything is proposed to be done that he regards as entirely improper."

The chairman inquired whether, if the law had made provision for the discharge of the Attorney General's duties by another cofficer when the Attorney General was interested, the witness thought the Attorney General should have resigned.

Mr. Dana replied that under such a statement—where the law clearly provided for such a circumstance—there would be no necessity for the resignation.

cessity for the resignation.
The Chairman. Is not that this case pre-The Chairman. Is not that this case precisely?

Mr. Dans, I do not think that it is.

The Chairman. All the evidence in this case is to the effect that the Attorney General refused from the beginning to have any connection whatever with the application for the suit in the name of the government and that he had left the city. It has been testified by the Attorney General and the solciltor general that the suit was ordered by the solicitor general without any previous conversation with the Attorney General. The application came after the Attorney General's departure. The suit was ordered by the solicitor general on his own motion. If these things be true, do you regard the Attorney General as culpable in permitting suit to be brought?

Mr. Dana I think that the Attorney ble in permitting suit to be brought?

Mr. Dana. I think that the Attorney General should have protected his department.

The Chairman. And prevented the applications being allowed?

Mr. Dana. And prevented the applications

Mr. Dana. And prevented the applications being allowed.

At this point the members of the committee indulged in some sarcastic remarks, directed at one another, growing out of an objection by Mr. Millard to the form of the chairman's questions. Charges of "nervousness" and counter charges, ironically delivered, of "refreshing coolness" passed between the chairman and Mr. Millard and Mr. Harcock, while Mr. Dana, apparently eploying the receie, patiently awaited the continuance of his examination.

This was concluded with a question from

continuance of his examination.
This was concluded with a question from
Mr. Millard: "If Mr. Garland had found on
its return that they had taken advantage
of his absence to institute suit, should he of his absence to institute suit, should be not have discontinued the suit, or left the department? "That is what I think," replied Mr.

Dana. Mr. Millard, He should have discontimed it!

Mr. Dana. He should have smashed it.

The committee then adjourned until to-

The Anthropological Society held its regular meeting last night, and the members listened

THE DEATH OF THE DAGO.

THE EXECUTION OF NARDELLO NOT TO

The President Grants a Respite for Three Weeks-The Application for Parden or Commutation to be Considered.—The Horrible Crime Charged Against Nardello.

The President yesterday granted a respit for three weeks to Antonio Nardello, whwas to have been hanged at the Distric
jail on Friday. Nardello was convicted o
the nurder of Carmine Rotunno last fall
Rotunno was a middle-aged Italian, wh
was employed on the construction of the
Boundary sewer. He had saved a little
money, and intended to return to Italy,
One morning he disappeared, and a week
later his rapidly decomposing romains were
found in an isolated shanty to the east of
Howard University. Nardello was last seen
in his company, and he was seen to have
a good deal of money. This latter face was
unusual, as he was an idle, shiftless fellow,
and refused to work. Two days after the
discovery of Rotunno's body Nardello was
arrested in company with a mulatto courtesan while about to leave the city.
His trial was a long one, but the proof
submitted by the government was conclusive, and left no doubt as to his guilt. His
defense was that he had been compelled to
assist in the murder by two other men. These
men, he said, he did not know, but on
being pressed he gave the manes. The men
he named—Italian laborers—could not be
found, and any trace of them having been
in the city was not to be obtained. The
matives at the Italian quarter at the head
of Seventh street did not know them, and
although the police have looked for traces
of them success did not attend their efforts.
Nardello made several efforts to secure a
new trial, but the supreme court of the
District refused the application.

The counsel of Nardello have been persevering in their efforts to obtain a commutation or reprieval, and it was at their
listance that the respite was granted to
give the President time to consider the applications before him for a parton or commutation.

Nardello learned of his luck from a rehourt. He was overloved and for three weeks to Antonio Nardello, wh was to have been hanged at the District

mutation.

Nardello learned of his luck from a reporter. He was overjoyed, and expressed his thanks in incoherent "dago." He "dida nata wanta die."

OPERA AND BALLET.

The American Opera Company-Brilliant Performances at Albangh's Opera House.

Hant Performances at Albaugh's Opera House.

The large and highly fashionable audience assembled at Albaugh's Opera House last night must have folt especial regret that the season of American opera is limited to but four performances. The delightful and well-varied bill presented yesterday certainly must have created the desire among all present to have created the desire among all present to have the entire repertoire of this most excellent organization. As, however, they cannot have this pleasure, owing to other engagements of the company, it is most satisfactory to know that the two last performances, that of "Lakme," to morrow afternoon, and Wagner's great opera. The Piying Dutchman," to morrow afternoon, and Wagner's great opera. The Piying Dutchman, "to morrow hight, will be attended by crowded houses, and special attention should be drawn to the fact that Mr. Theodore Thomas will personally direct each performance.

The programe of last evening contained a one-act opera by Vetor Masses, "The Marriage of Jeannette," and Delibe's famous spectacular ballet, "Sylvia." "The Marriage of Jeannette' is a pretty trifle, both in musical and drawstic conception, but is a perfect gen of its kind—that of a light and buoyant operates consique. The movie is simply capitivating in its beautiful melodies, and the action is lively and sayried. The motive of the opera gives a picture of rusine, domestic life, with the simple and well-worn subject of the opera gives a picture of rusine, domestic life, with the samples and well-worn subject of the opera gives a picture of rusine, domestic life, with the samples and well-worn subject of the opera gives a picture of rusine, domestic life, with the samples and self-time of the performance was the first appearance here of Pauline L'Alianand as Jeannette. This artist made an instant success, she has certainly never been excelled per as a bracura singer. In the world, the containing and self-time of the server of the screen and instant success. Mr. Lee, the baryone, was very satis

Hibriche. The setcy of Sylvin is briefly this. Sylvin, the cold and beartless bying to Thome, spurps to the devotion of the shepherd Arabinta, and shocks him down with an arrow when he presses his aut. Capid, however, bleres her with one of sore's darks, which fills her with love for the shepherd, and remoras at his fate. Oriou, the black hunter, also love Sylvia, and carries her off to his forest abode. Cupid, disguised as a musician, reserve a Aminta, who is thought to be dead, and tells him where Sylvia can be found. Aminta discovers Sylvia among a party of velled slaves. Aminta and Sylvia coxaps, but forton pursues Sylvia to the temple of Diana. The temple gates open and reveal Sylvia kneeling at the feet of Diana. Finally Cupid reappears and slays the black biniter, and all ends happily. All this and a seed of all more was told in pantomine by the principal dancers and the corps de ballet of the American Opera Company. This style of chieffeli ment is not common to this country, but in the great opera houses of Europe is an essential feature of the success of an opera season. Judging from the splendid reception given to this brilliantly pressured ballet has night, Mr. Charles E. Locke, the able manager of the commany, will carn the thanks of the public in each city where the American Opera Company appears for reviving what has been for nore than a decade a lost art in this country. The tealiet was superbly presented. Mile, Gibbert as Sylvia made a great hit. She is certainly the best premiere dansouse eversem here. The poetic grace with which she danced the Vaise Leute, her brilliant and easily executed steps in the famous reazileato, and the artistic finish of her whole performance places her in the front rank of premiers danced the Vaise Leute, her brilliant and easily executed steps in the famous seazicato, and the artistic finish of his whole the search were brilliant in the extreme, and moniton must be remained by the exception in the search of the hispath which she set work he is part with appropriate

their own against those of any other nationality.

The performance of "The Flying Dutchman" to hight at Albungh's Opera House will be notable from the first appearance here of fimma Juch as Senta, In which role she has made a complete success in New York and Boston, Myron Whitney, the great bases, will take the role of Deland, Mr. Ludwig, the hew barytone, will appear for the first time here as the Flying Dutchness, and Mr. W. H. Fussenden, the popular side, will be the Scensman.

Mrs. John Brow is making a great hit of "Energied" at the New National Theater. The aloued lady throws so much intelligence into her lines and is such a remarkable actress that, notwill standing the poor medium of "Energied" at the New National Theater, the notwill standing the poor medium of "Energied," she holds her analisms of her art alone, her excellent omagnary partial pating not a little in the complete success. A large audience was in attendance last tight, nowlibstanding numerous attractions elsewhere.

Small Fire Last Night.